## BATTLES and [EADERS of the (IVIL WAI

THE Story of One of the I Greatest and Bloodiest Battles of the War, Resulting in One of the Worst of Union Defeats and the Displacement of Burnside by Hooker at the Head of the Army of the Potomac-Told by the Commander of the Confederate Left, Against Which the Famoue "Stonewall" Charges of the Federals Were Directed -Called by History One of the Most Dramatic, Gallant, and Yet Foolhardy Series of Storming Undertakings of

General, C. S. A.

the Entire War.



The order assigning Gen. Burnside to

command was received at Gen. Lee's were the divisions of A. P. Hill, Early headquarters, then at Culpeper Court and Taliaferro, that of D. H. Hill being House, Va., about twenty-four hours in reserve on the extreme right. To the after it reached Warrenton, Va., though Washington Artillery, on Marye's hill, was assigned the service of advising the not through official courtesy. Gen. Lee, army at the earliest possible moment of on receiving the news, said he regretted the Federal advance. Gen. Barksdale, to part with McClellan, "for," he added with his Mississippi brigade, was on "we always understood each other so picket duty in front of Fredericksburg well. I fear they may continue to make the night of the advance. these changes till they find some one whom I don't understand." The Federal army was encamped around Warrenton forces, although overcrowned by the (about thirty-five miles northwest of Fredericksburg), and was soon divided manders were Gens. Sumner, Hooker and by the Federal guns, and, with the lower

camped with the 2d Corps.

About the 18th or 19th of November we battle. moving toward Fredericksburg. Evidently he intended to surprise us and cross to meet him. We made a forced march and arrived on the hills around Fredericksburg about 3 o'clock on the afternoon

Before I reached Fredericksburg Gen. Patrick, provost marshal general, crossed armies were in good ngnting condition.

The fiver under a flag of truce and put and there was every indication that we test lasted until 1 o'clock, when the everything in readiness, I sent a perturb the river under a flag of truce and put and there was every indication that we represent the scene the air of a holiday occatant truck and there was every indication that we represent the scene the air of a holiday occatant truck and there was every indication that we represent the scene the air of a holiday occatant truck and there was every indication that we represent the scene the air of a holiday occatant truck and there was every indication that we represent the scene the air of a holiday occatant truck and there was every indication that we represent the scene the air of a holiday occatant truck and there was every indication that we represent the scene the air of a holiday occatant truck and there was every indication that we represent the scene the air of a holiday occatant truck and the scene the air of a holiday occatant truck and the scene the air of a holiday occatant truck and the scene the scene the scene the air of a holiday occatant truck and the scene t the people in a state of great excitement would have a desperate battle. We were Federals, with angry desperation, turned by delivering the following letter:

'Headquarters of the "Army of the Potomac,

Fredericksburg.

"Gentlemen: Under cover of the houses of your city, shots have been fired upon the troops of my command. Your mills and manufactories are furnishing provisions and the material for clothing for armed bodies in rebellion against the government of the United States. Your railroads and other means of transportation are removing supplies to the depots of such troops. This condition of things must terminate, and by direction of Gen. Burnside I accordingly demand the surrender of your city into my hands, as the representative of the government of the United States, at or before 5 o'clock this afternoon. Failing in an affirmative reply to this demand by the hour indicatd, sixteen hours will be permitted to elapse for the removal from the city of women and children, the sick and wounded and aged, etc., which period having expired I shall proceed to shell the town. Upon obtaining possession of the city every necessary means will be taken to preserve order and secure the protective operation of the laws and policy of the United States government. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, "E. V. SUMNER

"Brevet Major General, U. S. Army. Commanding Right Grand Division." While the people were in a state of excitement over the receipt of this demand for the surrender of their town, my troops appeared upon the heights opposite those occupied by the Federals. The alarmed non-combatants heard of my arrival and immediately sent to me the demand of the Federal general. I stated to the town authorities that I did not care to occupy the place for military purposes, and that there was no reason why it should be shelled by the Federal army. We were there to protect ourselves against the advances of the enemy, and could not allow the town to be occupied by the Federals. The mayor sent to Gen. Sumner a satisfactory statement of the situation and was notified that the threatened shelling would not take place, since the Confederates did not purpose to make the town a base of military operations.

Before my troops reached the little city. and before the people of Fredericksburg knew that any part of the Confederate army was near, there was great excitement over the demand for surrender. No people were in the place except aged and infirm men, and women and children. That they should become alarmed when the surrender of the town was demanded by the Federals was quite natural, and a number proceeded with great haste to board a train then ready to leave. As the train drew out, Sumner's batteries on Strafford Heights opened fire on it.

adding to the general terror, but fortunately doing no serious damage.

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG. about the 26th or 27th it became evident that Fredericksburg would be the scene of a battle, and we advised the people

who were still in the town to prepare to leave, as they would soon be in danger if they remained. The evacuation of the place by the distressed women and helpless men was a painful sight. Many were almost destitute and had nowhere to go, but, yielding to the cruel necessities of war, they collected their portable effects and turned their backs on the town. Many were forced to seek shelter in the woods and brave the icy November nights to escape theapproaching assault from the Federal army. Very soon after I reached Fredericks-burg the remainder of my corps arrived

from Culpeper Court House, and as soon as it was known that all the Army of the Potomac was in motion for the prospective scene of battle Jackson was drawn down from the Blue Ridge. In a very short time the Army of Northern Virginia was face to face with the Army of

At a point just above the town a range of hills begins, extending from the river edge out a short distance and bearing around the valley somewhat in the form of a crescent. On the opposite side are the noted Stafford heights, then occupied by the Federals. At the foot of these hills flows the Rappahannock river. On the Confederate side nestled Fredericksburg, and around it stretched the fertile bottoms from which fine crops had been gathered and upon which the By James Longstreet, Lieutenant Federal troops were to mass and give battle to the Confederates. On the Confederate side nearest the

N the early fall of river was Taylor's hill, and south of it 1862, a distance of the now famous Marye's hill (the scene not more than of the awful charge on the stone wall). Next was Telegraph hill, the highest of thirty miles lay the elevations on the Confederate side between the Army (later known as Lee's hill, because durof the Potomac and ing the battle Gen. Lee was there most the Army of North- of the time), where I had my headquarern Virginia. A ters in the field. Next was a declination through which Deep Run creek passed on state of uncertainits way to the Rappahannock river, and ty had existed for next was the gentle elevation at Hamilseveral weeks suc- ton's crossing, not dignified with a name, ceeding the battle upon which Stonewall Jackson massed of Sharpsburg (or the Confederates made their preparations Antietam), fought September 16-17, and re- to receive Burnside whenever he might sulting in Lee's retreat from Maryland choose to cross the Rappahannock. The to Virginia, but the movements that re- Confederates were stationed as fo'lows: sulted in the battle of Fredericksburg on Taylor's hill, next the river and forming my left, R. H. Anderson's dibegan to take shape when on the 5th vision; on Marye's hill, Ransom's and of November the order was issued re- McLaws' divisions; on Telegraph hill. Pickett's division: to the right and about Deep Run creek, Hood's division, the latter stretching across Deep Run bottom. On the hill occupied by Jackson's corps

The hills occupied by the Confederate heights of Stafford, were so distant as to be outside the range of effective fire a defensive series that may be likened to natural bastions. Taylor's hill, on our Lee's army was on the opposite (or left, was unassailable. Marye's hill was Richmond) side of the Rappahannock more advanced toward the town, was of river, divided into two corps, the first a gradual ascent and of less height commanded by myself, and the second than the others, and we considered it the commanded by Gen. T. J. (Stonewall) point most assailable and guarded it accordingly. The events that followed Jackson. At that time the Confederate proved the correctness of our opinion on army extended from Culpeper Court that point. Lee's hill, near our center, House, where the 1st Corps was sta- with its rugged sides, retired from tioned) on its right across the Blue Marye's and, rising higher than its com-Ridge down the valley of Virginia to Panions, was comparatively safe.

This was the situation of the 65.000 Winchester (about forty miles northwest Confederates massed around Fredericksof Warrenton). There Jackson was en- burg, and they had twenty-odd days in which to prepare for the approaching

The Federals, on Stafford heights, received information through our scouts are received information through our scouts that Sumner, with his grand division of carefully matured their plans of advance ened by a solitary cannon thundering on that Sumner, with his grand division of carefully matured their plans of advance ened by a solitary cannon thundering on that Sumner, with his grand division of carefully matured their plans of advance ened by a solitary cannon thundering on carefully matured their plans of advance ened by a solitary cannon thundering on carefully matured their plans of advance ened by a solitary cannon thundering on carefully matured their plans of advance ened by a solitary cannon thundering on carefully matured their plans of advance ened by a solitary cannon thundering on carefully matured their plans of advance ened by a solitary cannon thundering on carefully matured their plans of advance ened by a solitary cannon thundering on carefully matured their plans of advance ened by a solitary cannon thundering on carefully matured their plans of advance ened by a solitary cannon thundering on carefully matured their plans of advance ened by a solitary cannon thundering on carefully matured their plans of advance ened by a solitary cannon thundering on carefully matured their plans of advance ened by a solitary cannon the careful plans of advance ened by a solitary cannon the careful plans of advance ened by a solitary cannon the careful plans of advance ened by a solitary cannon the careful plans of advance ened by a solitary cannon the careful plans of advance ened by a solitary cannon the careful plans of advance ened by a solitary cannon the careful plans of advance ened by a solitary cannon the careful plans of advance ened by a solitary cannon the careful plans of advance ened by a solitary cannon the careful plans of advance ened by a solitary cannon the careful plans of advance ened by a solitary cannon the careful plans of advance ened by a solitary cannon the careful plans of advance ened by a solitary cannon the car more than thirty thousand men, was and attack. Gen. Hunt, chief of artillery, the heights of Marye's hill. Again it skillfully posted 147 guns to cover the boomed, and instantly the aroused Conbottoms upon which the infantry was federates recognized the signal of the to form for the attack and at the Washington Artillery and knew that the yells of those engaged in the struggle, resistance. On receipt of the information same time to play upon the Confed-Federal troops were preparing to cross two of my divisions were ordered down erate batteries as circumstances would the Rappahannock to give us the expectallow. Franklin and Hooker had joined ed battle. Summer, and Stafford heights held the The Federals came down to the river's Federal army, 116,000 strong, watching edge and began the construction of their the plain where the bloody conflict was bridges, when Barksdale opened fire with and his army was encamped on Stafford soon to be. In the meantime the Fed- such effect that they were forced to re-Heights, overlooking the town from the erals had been along the banks of the tire. Again and again they made an river looking for the most available effort to cross, but each time they were little brigade of Mississippians clung points for crossing. The soldiers of both met and repulsed by the well directed armies were in good fighting condition, bullets of the Mississippians. This conwould have a desperate battle. We were their whole available force of artillery on draw, which he did, fighting as he relodge us, and patiently awaited the at-

ber, 1862, an hour or so before daylight, upon the town whose only offense was molestation, and during the night and with their soiled hats and yellow but-



the little city, and sent down from the heights a perfect storm of shot and shell, crushing the houses with a cyclone of

From our position on the heights we On the morning of the 11th of Decem- saw the batteries hurling an avalanche

Confederates had provoked. The town caught fire in several places, shells crashed and burst, and solid shot rained like

crashes could be heard the shouts and while the smoke rose from the burning the memory of those who saw it. But in the midst of all this fury the

to their work. At last, when I had tired before the Federals, who had by that time succeeded in landing a numconstructed their pontoons without

hail. In the midst of the successive

icksburg. The 11th and 12th were thus Federals. spent by the Federals in crossing the

the mountain tops, everything was enveloped in the thickest fog, and the preparations for the fight were made brought to us the sounds of the preparation for battle, but we were blind to the movements of the Federals, Sad-

ly, the polished arms shone brightly in erals into some confusion. the sunlight and the beautiful uni-

of Sumner passed over into Freder- handsomely equipped troops of the

bat. Secure on our hills, we grimly were almost within reach of our best awaited the onslaught. The valley, guns, and at the other end they stretched out to the east until they came well under the fire of Stuart's horse artillery under as if under cover of night. The mist Maj. John Pelham, a brave and gallant only called forth by the illness of the great delight, but at the end of a month officer, almost a boy in years.

the movement against their saw nurse is usually looked upon as being a to the butler and told him I would have As the mist rose the Conf lerates saw denly, at 10 o'clock, as if the elements Pe'ham opened fire upon Frank n's com- nulsance. As some housekeepers put it, to have more variety in my meals as were taking a hand in the drama about were taking a hand in the drama about to be enacted, the warmth of the sun was kept up until Jackson order Pel-never look at it from the nurse's point of the sun was kept up until Jackson order Pel-never look at it from the nurse's point. The butler, after sympathizing with me. brushed the mist away and revealed ham to retire. Franklin then advaced of view. the mighty panorama in the valley be- rapidly to the hill where Jackson's trops had been stationed, filling the woods with For fully fifteen years I have followed meat from which I had extracted all the Franklin's 40,000 men, reinforced by shot as he progressed. Silently Jackson my chosen profession—that of a trained away, made it into a hash for my lunch! two divisions of Hooker's grand divi- awaited the approach of the Federals until nurse-and the question most frequently sion, were in front of Jackson's 30,000. they were within good range, and then he asked by my friends and relatives is: The flags of the Federals fluttered gay - opened a terrific fire which threw the Fed-

forms of the buoyant troops gave to pressing through a gap between Archer most decidedly, "No." emptory order to Barksdale to with- sion rather than the spectacle of a threatened very serious trouble. The women of refinement and culture, but by room and boudoir would fall down after the tumult of battle. From my place in through that gap, came upon Gregg's they are looked upon as a "sort of upper on Lee's hill I could see almost every soldier Franklin had, and a splendid array it was But off in the distance ber of their troops. The Federals then array it was. But off in the distance mortally wounded. Archer and Lane very real domestics add to the difficulty of the coherent speach would declare that the was Jackson's ragged infantry and besoon received reinforcements and, rallysituation by their dislike to wait upon coherent speech, would declare that the yond was Stuart's battered cavalry, ing, joined in the counter attack and re- those they term "lady help." It would pictures were falling about her ears. "November 21, 1862 ber, 1862, an hour or so before daylight, upon the town whose only offense was molestation, and during the night and with their soiled hats and yellow but-covered their lost ground. The concentration of the slumbering Confederates were awaktheat near its edge in a snug retreat the following day the grand division ternut suits, a striking contrast to the tration of Tallaferro's and Early's division ternut suits, a striking contrast to the tration of Tallaferro's and Early's division ternut suits. erals back to the railroad and beyond the

reach of our guns on the left. Some of our troops following up this I was on an important case some years tarium by her relatives. much discomfited when left to the enemy's tire in poor condition. A Federal brigade ill, and we worked night and day, doing sizes and shapes advancing under cover of Deep run was our best to help keep breath in the poor Some months ago I was sent to attend discovered at this time and attacked by little woman. Finally the crisis was suc- a case of typhold fever in Georgetown. regiments of Pender's and Laws' brigades, the former of A. P. Hill's and the latter of Bood's division; and, Jackson's second mend, we were four happy, tired women. line advancing, the Federal's were forced to retire. This series of demonstrations and attacks, the part'al success and final discomfiture of the Federals, constitute the hostile movements between the Confederate right and the Federal left.

article, the situation of the Confederate in an hour we struck. left. In front of Marye's hill is a plateau, and immediately at the base of the behalf, asked our employer what she obhill there is a sunken road known as jected to in our behavior, she replied: shoulder-high, against which the earth equals." what appeared to be my weakest point, as it amused her to watch their antics. would have to pass directly over this wall held by Cobb's infantry.

lowing incident: Gen. E. P. Alexander, noticed an idle cannon. I suggested hungry. that he place it so as to aid in covering the plan in front of Marye's hill. He answered:

so well that we will comb it as with a and is waiting for that." was just where we had expected attack, gives me the horrors. he most fearful carnage. had the best cuts of meat sent upstairs that there portrait you made of me, and with our arilliery from the front right from which I squeezed every bit of juice I've come for the cash."

marched upon the stone fence, behind of their dead. which quietly waited the Confederate brigade of Gen. Cobb. As they came within reach of this brigade, a storm of lead was poured into their advancing ranks, and they were swept from the field like chaff before the wind.

shattered fragments recoiling from their cealments into which the troops had plunged. A vast number went pell-mell into an old railroad cut to escape fire shells began to pour down upon the Fed-erals with the most frightful destruction. Federals come again and again to their They found their position of refuge more death, that they deserved success if couruncomfortable than the field of the as-

Hardly was this attack off the field before we saw the determined Federals heights. By that time the field in front placed on Taylor's hill. of Cobb was thickly strewn with the dead and dying Federals, but again they anxious to receive Gen. Burnside again formed with desperate courage and re- As the gray of the morning came with newed the attack and again were driven out the battle, we became more anxious; off. At each attack the slaughter was so yet, as the Federal forces retained posigreat that at the time the third attack tion during the 14th and 15th, we were was repulsed the ground was so thickly not without hope. There was some little strewn with dead that the bodies serious- skirmishing, but it did not amount to ly impeded the approach of the Federals. anything. But when the full light of the

Gen. Lee, who was with me on Lee's hill, became uneasy when he saw the attacks so promptly renewed and pushed in your friend Gen. Burnside." We then forward with such persistence, and fear- put it down as a ruse de guerre. Aftered the Federals might break through our ward, however, we learned that the order line. After the third charge he said to had been made in good faith, but had been changed in consequence of the de-

ily and will break your line, I am afraid." the night of the 15th the Federal troops man now on the other side of the Poto-re-established along the river. mac on that field to approach me over the same line, and give me plenty of ammunition, I will kill them all before Such was the battle of Fredericksburg you are in some danger there, but not on

charged a gallant fellow came within 100 was virtually over, and that we need not feet of Cobb's position before he fell. harass our troops by marches and other Close behind him came some few scatter- hardships. Gold had advanced in New ing ones, but they were either killed or they fled from certain death. This charge York to 200, and we were assured by was the only effort that looked like ac- those at the Confederate capital that in tual danger to Cobb, and after it was re- thirty or forty days we would be recogpulsed I felt no apprehension, assuring nized and peace proclaimed. Gen. Lee myself that there were enough of the dead Federals on the field to give me half the battle. The anxiety shown by Gen. have been victorious at Fredericksburg. Lee, however, induced me to bring up two or three brigades, to be on hand, and Gen. Kershaw, with the remainder of his brigade, was ordered down to the stone wall, rather, however, to carry ammunition than as a reinforcement for Cobb. Kershaw dashed down the declivity and a great and unprofitable sacrifice of huarrived just in time to succeed Cobb, who, at this juncture, fell from a wound in the thigh and died in a few minutes from loss of blood. A fifth time the Federals formed and

and left tearing through their ranks, the charged and were repulsed. A sixth time Federals pressed forward with almost they charged and were driven back, when determination, maintaining night came to end the dreadful carnage, their steady step and closing up their and the Federals withdrew, leaving the broken ranks. Thus resolutely they battledeld literally heaped with the bodies

Before the well directed fire of Cobb's brigade the Federals had fallen like the steady dripping of rain from the eaves A cloud of smoke shut out the scene of a house. Our musketry alone killed for a moment, and, rising, revealed the and wounded at least 5,000; and these. with the slaughter by the artillery, left gallant but hopeless charge. The artil- with the slaughter by the artillery, left lery still plowed through their retreating over 7,000 killed and wounded before the ranks and searched the places of con- foot of Marye's hill. The dead were plied sometimes three deep, and when morning broke the spectacle that we saw upon from right and front. A battery on the battlefield was one of the most dis-Lee's hill saw this and turned its fire tressing I ever witnessed. The charges into the entire length of the cut, and the had been desperate and bloody, but utter-

age and daring could entitle soldiers to During the night a Federal strayed before we saw the determined Federals yound his lines and was taken up by some again filing out of Fredericksburg and of my troops. On searching him we preparing for another charge. The Con- found on his person a memorandum of federates under Cobb reserved their fire Gen. Burnside's arrangements, and an and quietly awaited the approach of the order for the renewal of the battle the enemy. The Federals came nearer than next day. This information was sent to before, but were forced to retire before Gen. Lee, and immediately orders were the well-directed guns of Cobb's brigade given for a line of rifle-pits on the top and the fire of the artillery on the of Marye's hill, and for other guns to be We were on our lines before daylight,

next morning revealed an abandoned field Gen. Lee turned to me, referring in his mind to the dispatch I had captured and which he had just reread, and said: "General, I am losing confidence moralized condition of the grand divi-"General, they are massing very heav- sions in front of Marye's hill. During "General," I replied, "If you put every withdrew (to the Washington side of the river), and on the 16th our lines were

your right; as I saw it. After the retreat Gen. Lee went to Richmond to suggest other I think the fourth time the Federals operations, but was assured that the war did not share in this belief. I have been asked if Burnside could

Such a thing was hardly possible. Perhaps no general could have accomplished more than Burnside did, and it was possible for him to have suffered greater loss. The battle of Fredericksburg was man life made, through the pressure from the rear, upon a general who should have known better and who doubtless acted against his judgment. (Copyright, 1911, by the Century Company.)

## river and preparing for battle. The morning of the eventful 13th was misty, and everything was obscured from view. Along the Stafford Heights 147 guns were turned upon us, and on the level plain below, in the town, and hidden on the opposite bank ready to cross, were assembled nearly 100,000 men, eager to begin the combination of the heavy masses that were stretched well up toward Lee's hill, and the city, here and there, a few soldiers could be seen, but there was no indication of the heavy masses that were concealed by the houses. Those of Franklin's men who were in front of Jackson stretched well up toward Lee's hill, and the city here and there, a few soldiers could be seen, but there was no indication of the heavy masses that were concealed by the houses. Those of Franklin's men who were in front of Jackson stretched well up toward Lee's hill, and

WHEN the services of a trained there was in them. When I had finished nurse are needed there is con- with the meat it looked like a chewed sternation in the household, not rag.

"Are nurses made comfortable at the One of my most trying patients was a The enemy again massed and advanced, houses to which they go?" And I say, dear little old lady who was given to hav-

sions against this attack was too much for treated by prominent men and women it, and the counter attack drove the Fed-who should know better.

cessfully passed, and, our patient on the It was a large house, with many servants, but our meals were never served on time and were never hot. We never complained about it, as we knew and shared the anxiety of the family about the condition of our patient. During the first week of convalescence we were told that our patient's mother had issued an order that we four nurses must use the serv-

When the distinguished surgeon in

proachable defense. It was impossible rather eccentric woman, who lives alone The eloquent senator said: for the troops occupying it to expose in a very handsome house. She is demore than a small portion of their voted to cats, and owns seven of them. bodies. Behind this stone wall I had Three were Angoras, two Maltese and the before me to be as patriotic as a lad I placed about 2,500 men, being all of Gen. others belonged to the back yard variety. knew in my native Primrose. T. R. R. Cobb's brigade, and a portion Each cat had its own basket and rug, of the brigade of Gen. Kershaw, both and they were fed on separate plates. of McLaws' division. It must now be When my patient was convalescing they understood that the Federals, to reach were given their meals in the sickroom,

An idea of how well Marye's hill was One day she was dreadfully concerned protected may be obtained from the fol- because Pussy Willow refused to eat a my engineer and superintendent of artil- tempting plate of minced chicken. The

lery, had been placing guns, and in going butler was immediately sent for, to exover the field with him before the battle plain, if he could, why the cat was not "Sure. me'm," he answered, "that cat's "Sure. me'm," he answered, "that cat's as cunning as a human being; he knows E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM was talk-

"General, we cover that ground now there's game a-hangin' in the ice box, so well that we will comb it as with a fine tooth comb. A chicken could not live on that field when we open on it."

Now during by ten weeks' residence in that house I was on night duty, and the said Mr. Oppenheim, "impute all the big A little before noon I sent orders to food supplied for my own consumption all my batteries to open fire through the was invariably cold mutton, without even streets or at any points where the troops were seen about the city, as a diversion hot meal while I was there. And yet my to the publisher's advertisements." in favor of Jackson. This fire began at patient is spoken of as one of the most Mr. Oppenheim lighted a fresh ciga-

once to develop the work in hand for philanthropic women in Washington. myself. The Federal troops swarmed out Many times lazy servants are the direct of the city like bees out of a hive, com- cause of some of the unhappy experiences ing in double-quick march and filling the which we meet with occasionally. When- reminds me in its absurdity of a blackedge of the field in front of Cobb. This ever I think of one such experience, it smith of whom Whistler made an etchand I was prepared to meet it. As the My patient was a New York capitalist, "The blacksmith, some months later, troops massed before us, they were much who had come here to rebuild his shat- came up to town and called at Whistler's annoyed by the fire of our batteries, tered constitution. I had to be very studio in Chelsea.

patient, but because the advent of a I was utterly fagged out. Finally I went

told me that the cook always took the

ing hallucinations. One of them was that the clock struck 10 at night. We tried to Finally the doctor said she had to be humored. So every night I had to get on the stepladder and take down those miserable pictures, and every morning hang them up again. I was indeed thankful when the old lady was taken to a sani-

repulse got too far out and were in turn ago in this city where four nurses were Another patient of mine was possessed much discomfited when left to the enemy's superfor numbers, and were obliged to re-

When I reached the house the front door was opened by an old colored servant. I told him who I was, and he politely invited me to walk into the parlor. "I reckon it's all right," he cogitated. "I'll tell ole Miss. Did you bring your reputation with you?"

I could hardly keep from laughing as I told him that I had A nurse meets with extraordinary experiences, both tragic and comic, in hos-I have described, in the opening of this ants' entrance. It was too much; with- pitals as well as in private residences, but

## A Real Patriot.

road next to the town was a stone wall.

shoulder-high against which the carth The scene was a Fourth of July picnio was banked, forming an almost unap- On another occasion I was nursing a in a grove on the outskirts of Madison. "I would bid all these rosy boys I see

"This lad was once asked by our Sunday school teacher:

"'Who was the first man, Johnny?' "'George Washington,' Johnny replied. 'The teacher smiled. 'Have you forgotten Adam, Johnny?" he said, gently. "'Oh,' said Johnny, with a sneer, "If you count foreigners!

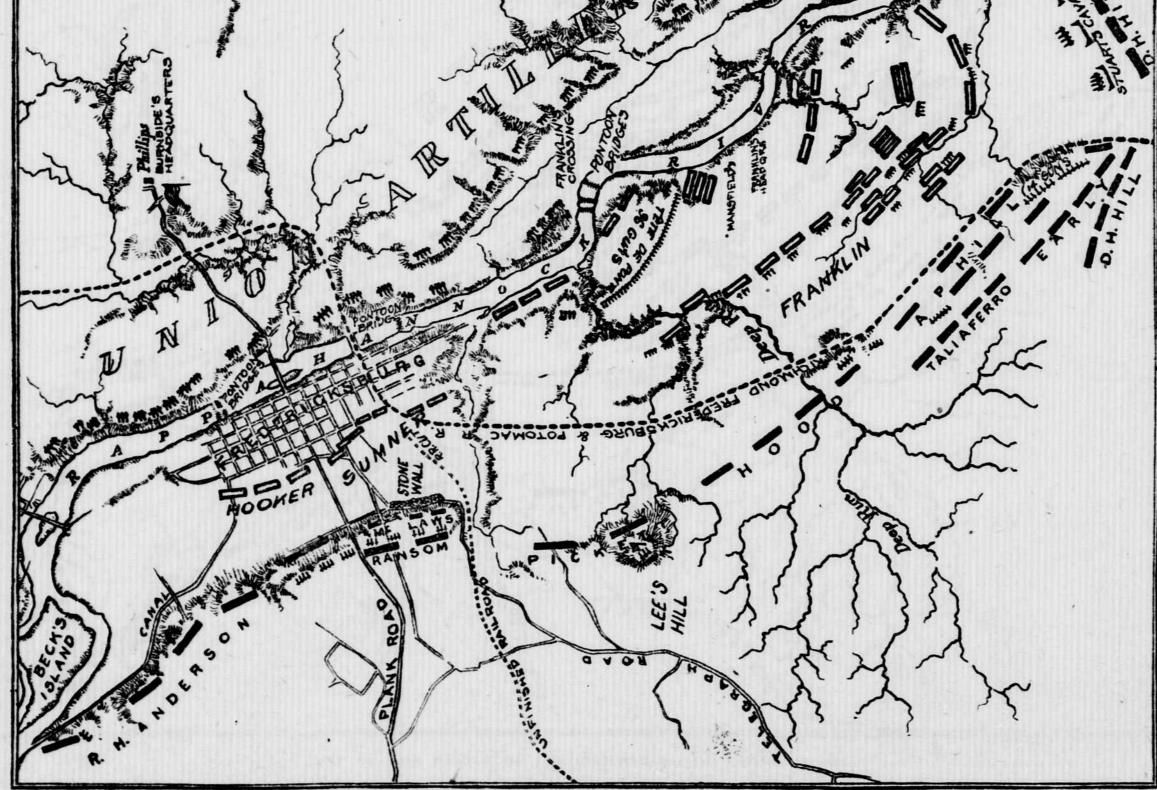
## Misplaced Credit.

ing in New York about literary

successes to advertising. They give the

"And that reminds me," he said-"that

The field was literally packed with Fed-particular about his diet. The physician "Hello, blacksmith! said Whistler. erals from the vast number of troops had ordered a certain meat bouillon for that had been massed in the town. From him. He positively refused to take any "Why, said the blacksmith, I heard. the moment of their appearance began of the already prepared bouillons; he I as how a prize had been awarded for



MAP OF THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG, DECEMBER 13, 1862.

The small solid black rectangles indicate the position of the Confederate army, while the outline rectangles give the position of the three grand divisions of The spectacle was nothing, bowever, the Army of the Potomac, Franklin's division facing the Confederate right, while Sumner's and Hooker's grand divisions were placed to give battle to Lee's left to what we witnessed a short time after, and center, with principal attention to bre's left center, on Mar its Meight, where steed the state wait.